

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 8154

廿四十五年十二月二日

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8TH, 1884.

五年期 貨八日二百零四

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

INTIMATIONS.

THE PATENT.

February 7, NINGPO, British steamer, 701, Crawford, Shanghai 3rd February, General.—SIMSEN & CO.

February 7, YUNG-CHING, Chinese steamer, 701, Andrew, Canton 7th Feb., General.—C. M. S. N. CO.

February 7, CHI-YUN, Chinese str., 1,196, F. H. Wallace, Amoy and Swatow 6th Feb., General.—C. M. S. N. CO.

February 7, TWENT, British gunboat, from Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

February 7th.

Anton, German str., for Hoboken.

Flagon, British str., for Hoofwijk.

DEPARTURES.

February 7, WHAMPOA, British steamer, for Saigon.

February 7, CASSANDRA, German steamer, for Bangkok.

February 7, GULFBOAT, British steamer, for Shanghai.

February 7, KASAR, British steamer, for Yokohama.

February 7, PENG-CHAO-HAI, Chinese g.b.t., for Canton.

February 7, NINGPO, British steamer, for Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per Ningpo, str., from Shanghai.—Dr. and Mrs. Zelina, Capt. St. Vincent, 2 Europeans, and 50 Chinese, deck.

Per Chi-yun, str., from Amoy, &c.—Mr. P. J. Hoogard, and 53 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per Compa, str., for Saigon.—Mr. Geo. Rich.

REPORTS.

The Chinese steamer Chi-yun reports from Amoy w/ Swatow on the 6th instant, and had fresh breeze and cloudy weather w/ smooth sea.

The British steamer Ningpo reports left Shanghai on the 3rd inst., first part thick snow storm w/ strong monsoon; latter part fresh breeze to part.

YOKOHAMA SHIPPING.

JANUARY 21.—ARRIVED.

21. Iro, German str., from Nagasaki.

22. Saita Maru, Japanese str., from Toba.

22. Shinawa Maru, Jap. str., from Fushiki.

22. Tagomura Maru, Jap. str., from Yokosuka.

22. Shidomura Maru, Jap. str., from Shimizu.

22. Bards, British str., from London.

22. Ies Maru, Japanese str., from Kobe.

22. Tamura Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.

22. Daido, French str., from Hongkong.

22. Saita Maru, Jap. str., from Yokohama.

22. Kaito Maru, Jap. str., from Handa.

22. Taisa Maru, Jap. str., from Shantou.

22. Kaishi Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

22. Tazumura Maru, Jap. str., for Yokochi.

22. Tazumura Maru, Jap. str., for Yokochi.

22. Saita Maru, Japanese str., for Toba.

22. Gomu, Maru, Japanese str., for Yokochi.

22. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

22. Otsu Maru, Japanese str., for Shantou.

22. Otsu Maru, Japanese str., for Handa.

22. Taisa Maru, Jap. str., for Nagoya.

22. Shinawa Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

22. Seisei Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

22. Shidomura Maru, Jap. str., for Shimoda.

22. Tamura Maru, Jap. str., for Ogoriobana.

22. Kaito Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.

JANUARY—DEPARTURES.

22. Drakul Maru, Japanese str., for Yokochi.

22. Saita Maru, Japanese str., for Shantou.

22. Shinawa Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

22. Higash Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

22. Kaito Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

22. Tazumura Maru, Jap. str., for Yokochi.

22. Saita Maru, Japanese str., for Toba.

22. Gomu, Maru, Japanese str., for Yokochi.

22. Hiroshima Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.

22. Otsu Maru, Japanese str., for Shantou.

22. Otsu Maru, Japanese str., for Handa.

22. Taisa Maru, Jap. str., for Nagoya.

22. Shinawa Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.

22. Seisei Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.

22. Shidomura Maru, Jap. str., for Shimoda.

22. Tamura Maru, Jap. str., for Ogoriobana.

22. Kaito Maru, Japanese str., for Yokohama.

VEHICLES ARRIVED IN EUROPE FROM PORTS IN CHINA AND MANILA.

(For last Mail's Advert.)

San Augustin (a.), Manila. Dec. 10.

Obigawa (a.), China. Dec. 18.

Ha... Hongkong. Dec. 14.

Die Fri... Hongkong. Dec. 14.

Achilles (a.), Shanghai. Dec. 21.

Dartmouth (a.), Shanghai. Dec. 21.

Sarpedon (a.), Shanghai. Dec. 24.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corresponded to Date).

Mangroche... Penang. Sept. 13.

Charlot... Penang. Sept. 13.

Autromed... Penang. Sept. 15.

H.M.R.M.S. Minto, Plymouth. Sept. 25.

Lucia... London. Oct. 1.

Aura... Cardiff. Oct. 1.

Anna... Penang. Oct. 21.

Cochesane... Penang. Oct. 21.

Antonio (a.), Naples. Nov. 10.

Pip... Hamburg. Nov. 16.

Emeralda... Hamburg. Nov. 21.

V. de Strasbourg... Antwerp. Nov. 21.

Madina... Cardiff. Nov. 28.

Modra... Cardiff. Nov. 30.

Levi C. Wade... Cardiff. Nov. 30.

Bulleton (a.), Glasgow. Nov. 30.

Hornbeam... Cardiff. Dec. 1.

El... Cardiff. Dec. 3.

Hossemar... via Cardiff. Dec. 3.

Asia (a.), Cardiff. Dec. 3.

Diamond (a.), Liverpool. Dec. 14.

George... Cardiff. Dec. 14.

Leona... Liverpool via Cardiff. Dec. 17.

Sims (a.), G. Gow London. Dec. 17.

Glencairn (a.), Glasgow. Dec. 19.

Andrew Jackson... Cardiff. Dec. 22.

Glenlyon (a.), London. Dec. 22.

Bungs (a.), Leigh. Dec. 23.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDENDS at the rate of 6% or \$3.00 per Share declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be paid on the 1st of February, 1884, to the holders of Shares on the 30th September, 1883, and December 1-31, on the old and 75 Cents per Share for the 3 months ending 31st December, 1883, on the New Issue are payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, from To-morrow, the 7th February, 1884.

By Order,

LOUIS HAUSCHILD,

Secretary.

6th February, 1884. [220]

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 6% or \$3.00 per Share declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be paid on the 1st of February, 1884, to the holders of Shares on the 30th September, 1883, and December 1-31, on the old and 75 Cents per Share for the 3 months ending 31st December, 1883, on the New Issue are payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, from To-morrow, the 7th February, 1884.

By Order,

P. A. DA COSTA,

Secretary.

20th January, 1884. [220]

ROB. SIM & CO.'S PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION

supplied to

Her Majesty's Ships, The P. & O. S. N. Co., The Douglas Steamship Co., The Japanese Government.

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila.

EDWARD GREGORY

31st January, 1884. [220]

INTIMATIONS.

THE PATENT.

FILTRE RAPIDE

Removes all Organic and Inorganic Impurities, Lead, Copper, and Poisonous Gases.

It Purifies the Water.

It can be taken to pieces and cleaned in every part.

It has been awarded

Special Medal National Water Supply Exhibition, London.

Two Silver Medals International Food Exhibition, London.

Two Certificates of Merit International Medical and Sanitary Exhibition, Kensington.

Silver Medal Health Congress and Scientific Exhibition, Brighton.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

4th January, 1884. [220]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st October the PRICE of ICE will be reduced to 14 Cents per Pound.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., General Managers.

17th September, 1883. [220]

AGENCIES ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED IN CHINA IN 1847.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., WINE SHIPPERS,

call attention to some of the Specialities they now consign to China, viz.:

Their Old *** COGNAC, quality never

surpassed, and more than their *** COGNAC.

Their own Blend of SCOTCH WHISKY, Highland Malt.

Their CLARET, as produced in the vineyards.

THE ROYAL CHAMPAGNE used by Her Majesty the Queen.

These wines, & others are always to be had at the Godowns of our Friends.

JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai.

SIMSEN & CO., Hongkong and Shanghai.

We maintain quality, and our prices are consistent therewith, and at the same time reasonable.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1883. [220]

THE CEYLON OBSERVER, PUBLISHED DAILY.

THE CEYLON OBSERVER, PUBLISHED DAILY.

WE have appointed Messrs. OVERBECK & CO., of Shanghai, Sole Agents for the sale of our OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY in China and Hongkong.

For 3 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £10.

For 6 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £5.

For 12 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £3.

For 24 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £1.50.

For 48 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.75.

For 96 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.375.

For 192 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.1875.

For 384 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.09375.

For 768 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.046875.

For 1,536 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.0234375.

For 3,072 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.01171875.

For 6,144 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.005859375.

For 12,288 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.0029296875.

For 24,576 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.00146484375.

For 49,152 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.000732421875.

For 98,304 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.0003662109375.

For 196,608 Cases of 12 bottles each, per Annnum, £0.00018310546875.

For 393,216

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY
For 1884.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.(TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL ISSUE).
ROYAL OCTAVO. pp. 1080. \$3.00.
SMALL EDITION, pp. 631. \$3.00.THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
has been thoroughly revised and brought up to date, and is again in high interest in size.It contains DESCRIPTIVE and STATISTICAL
ACCOUNTS of, and DIRECTORYS forHONGKONG—JAPAN—
D. Little's Directory Nacarat.
Military Forces, Kobe (Flag).

Du Chinese House, Osaka.

MACAO—CHINA—
Takao.

Whampoa.

Canton.

Satow.

Amy.

Takao.

CHINA GRASS.

The problem of extracting the fibre of the China grass plant, or ches, has at length been solved in a manner which will ensure the early of this valuable material to extensive use in the textile trades. The secret of the fibre has long been known, and letters concerning the time to have offered for the invention of a machine that would extract it from the plant under conditions essential to commercial success. The rice plant belongs to the noble family. Its bark, in which the fibre is embedded, is composed of strongly adherent glutinous material, and the difficulty in treating them for manufacturing purposes has led in the separation of the bark from the material, which consists of two substances which are easily soluble and extractable. A limited quantity of China grass fibre has for a considerable number of years past found its way into the hands of English and Continental manufacturers; but as it has been produced by hand-pulling, and other tedious processes, its price has been almost prohibitive, something like £100 per ton. The fibre, however, is easily soluble, and should be said to be perfectly fit for use, has a beautiful silvery lustre, takes dye readily, bleaches to the purest white, may be spun and woven on the machines used in the flax manufacture, is very durable, and varies in will, when the new process is generally introduced, be produced at half the price of flax yarns. Another advantage in the combings, or "nails," are much more valuable than the rest, as they are of fine texture, and may be used in many ways, amongst others, in improving the strength of textures in which silk is employed, and in the manufacture of paper. A material of which all this can be truly said is bound eventually to take a prominent place in the textile manufacture of the world; and it is interesting to learn that the obstacles which have hitherto stood in the way of its introduction have been removed.

The rice plant is indigenous to India and China, but may be cultivated in European countries. It is from India, however, that the chief supply may be looked for, as the ryks can cultivate the plant, and, with the aid of the new appliances, extract the fibre and sell it to market at a price which will be certain to secure them a large proportion of the trade. The return when the plant is cut, and the time they require to grow, we believe, will yield only one ton of fibre to the acre, it was necessary in devising a method of extracting the fibre to have regard to this fact. In offering a prize for a machine to de-rotate the ches stems, the Indian Government made it an absolute condition that the operation should be performed when the plant was green—i.e., that it should be conducted on the ground where the plant grows, and immediately it was cut down. No machine yet invented has filled the conditions of the competition, though interesting results have been obtained in some cases. The prize of £5,000 which was offered on two occasions was not won by any of the competitors; and the Government of India has left the development of the rice industry to private enterprise. We have stated that the difficulty in the way of obtaining an unlimited supply of ches stems at a price which will secure its extensive use, has been removed; and we should now briefly describe how this has been accomplished. M. A. P. E. a French contractor, invented the first stage of the process, and brought it into notice about two years ago. The object he had in view was to discover some simple method of stripping the bark containing the fibre from the stem, and so reducing the weight of material to be transported. He found by employing two sharp blades in a wooden chest, treating them sharply, and applying steam at one time, and subjecting them to the action of steam for fifteen or twenty minutes, the bark readily parted from the stem, or core. He uses six ovens, which are filled and emptied of steam, and the steam is supplied by a small portable boiler, heated with the separated boiler, steam as simple as it is economical. The bark is peeled off by children, after the steam has been applied, and the remainder of the plant in an unseparated condition, still adherent to the gummy matter. This invention, however, was so important that a company, named the Lin-Sol Syndicate, was formed to work it. Desirous to complete the processes of preparing the fibre by getting rid of the glutinous matter, the syndicate called to their aid Professor Frey, a member of the Institute of France, and a man of great reputation, and his chief assistant, M. Urbain, devoted a whole year to experiments; with the result that they discovered a chemical process whereby the whole fibre can be got out in perfect condition, capable of producing yarns of any number, with the suppleness, marvellous strength, and silvery lustre peculiar to ches at half the cost of flax. Messrs. G. W. H. Brogden and Co. of Glasgow, have now a large number of shares in the Lin-Sol Syndicate, and have given specimens of the ches obtained by the combined processes, and also of a great variety of fabrics made from it. The syndicate has established factories near Paris and at Louviers, and in these have fully tested the value of the inventions of M. Frey and Urbain. It is now proposed to form a company to work the patents on an extensive scale, and to develop the cultivation of the rice plant in countries like India, and other countries where it is to be made to extend the cultivation of China grass into Ireland, and thus compensate for the effect which the extended use of the ches fibre cannot fail to have on the flax industry.—*St. James's Gazette.*

DAILY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY, 7th February, 1884.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand, 373.

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 374.

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 374.

Credits, at 1 month's sight, 374.

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 374.

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, at 1 month's sight, 458.

Credits, at 1 month's sight, 468.

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 221.

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight, 321.

ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, 8ight, 73.

Private 30 days' sight, 73.

SHANHAIE.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares (Cum New Issue)—18 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—820 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—76 per share.

North China Insurance—Tls. 1,350 per share.

Yangtze River Insurance Association—Tls. 1,000 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—\$200 per share.

China Insurance Office, Limited—\$100 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$300 per share.

China and America Steamship Company—Shares—\$71 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$52 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Com.—Shares—\$48 premium.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—25 per cent. discount.

China and America Steamship Company, Limited—\$40 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—\$52 per cent. premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Com.—Shares—\$48 premium.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$124 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company (Dobson's)—Nominal.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$34 per share.

Hongkong Fire Company's Shares—\$150 per share.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$32 per share.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From the "FAIRWEATHER" Co's Register, February 6th.

Temperature, 7.0. 30.370

Humidity, 1.0. 80.920

Barometer, 7.0. 30.314

Temperature, 7.0. 30.344

Humidity, 1.0. 80.946

Barometer, 7.0. 30.346

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FACTS.

LOUIS BLAIS.
TUBER SONNETS TO HIS MEMORY.

The stainless soul that sailed through gloomy eyes;
The bright grave 'low wherein dark fortune's blast
Might blow, but might not hand it o'er me,
Save for one fine fleet hour of gloom, the skies
Thrilled with warm dreams of woeless days to come
And end the world's winter; here at last,
If death be death, have passed into the past;
If death be life, though their semblance dies,
Hark and high faith vibrates of immortality.

II.
Strong like fire, swift like wings, with lightnings clad
And shod with thunder of reverberous roar,
Have filled with light and sound of hope and fears
The space of many a season, since I had the grace
Of good luck to make my spirit glad,
Once commanding with thine, and memory bears
The bright voice yet that then rejoiced mine ears,
Save yet the light of eyes that shake, and bate
Four not birth, though then'th' heart were won
And heavy by hell-shake-stricken, and the range
Of high-born home much questionable and strange
As twilight trembling till the sunlight speaks.
Then sawest thou the course and the storm in one,
Break a thousand now the storm-compelling sun?

III.
Surely then ne'er, O spirit of light and fire,
Surely then ne'er chose, O soul, but see
The days where dawning was beld of these,
Few eyes less pure might have their hope's desire,
Bathing life in heaven again replete.

Where man saw naught that was or was to be,
Saw only death funeral. Then and he
Who has the heart of all men's hearts for fire,
To twain, being great of spirit in its crest,
And one of eight teeth's own heavenward eye,
Behold the form of forces passing by,
And outwits of equal-balance fate,
Whose broads form makes darkness palpitate,
And know that light should live and darkness die.

A. C. SWINBURNE, in *Fortnightly Review*.

that the vessel carried twenty guns. It glided into the bay, dropped anchor, and then showed the red English colours. Next was hoisted a blue flag with a white cross—a signal to the chief. The crowd must have been in a flutter at this apparition; but the chief all had a conscious air. They were in the secret. Presently the boat was seen putting off from the ship. There was a glint of colours, a flash of scarlet, and a very remarkable-looking person, attended by a large retinue, stepped on shore. The heads of the chiefs were bent low. From his dress and bearing he was a person of distinction; the crowd wondered at the tall, stately, and commanding figure, so grave and dignified, dressed in a flowing scarlet robe, trimmed with rich fur, with morion, trousers, and yellow shoes. His face was full, with a small beard and a large three-cornered cocked hat, by his side a long Spanish rapier, and in his hand a "cowboy" cane; in his girdle of yellow silk were a pair of richly-hilted pistols. The Corsican received him with acclamation, crowned him (temporally) with laurels, and raising him to the shoulders of the nobles, exhibited him to the admiration of the populace. That was the day on which from his dreary lodging in the King's Bench Prison, the adventurer must often have looked back with wonder. Long before he knew whether he would succeed or not, he had engaged a retinue, a lord chamberlain, a lord steward, chamberlains and underlaries, a head cook, and numerous underlaries. He was served, had a bodyguard of three hundred men, and nobles watched his palace day and night. The very title he took on to his name was calculated to awe—Theodore, by the grace of God King of Corsica, Grandee of Spain, Baron of England, Peer of France, Count of the Holy Roman Empire, and Prince of the Holy See. He set about some reforms, and gained some partial advantages over the Genoese, but devoted most of his time to the more kindly occupations of coining money, issuing manifestos, and establishing an order of knighthood called the "Order of Deliverance." Finding that the success he was always promising them did not arrive, insolence and discontent broke out against him in a threatening manner. He subsequently assembled the people at Sartene, and announced that he should himself cross over to the Continent to find out the reason of the delay, and so after a reign of eight months, King Theodore I. stole away from his kingdom disguised as an abbot in a French fishing boat. When, after much weary wandering, he reached Amsterdam, it was only to be received by prison by some relentless creditors for the recovery of an old debt. But Theodore had friends in every town. He found two or three to settle the claims against him, and even to provide him with means to return to Corsica, where, however, he was unable to land on account of the Italian ships cruising off the coast. He therefore came back to Amsterdam, his mind full of a scheme for persuading the Jewish merchants of that city to aid him in the reconquest of his kingdom. He promised them the monopoly of trade in Corsican ports, and they fitted out a regular squadron on his behalf. In 1738 he set sail triumphantly for the island. But his triumph was short-lived. The Dutch merchants had hampered their generosity with the rider that nothing was to be unloaded without payment. Theodore was quite unable to beg or borrow the five millions required, and after living some weeks in the Bay of Sardinia, he had to endure the humiliation of giving up the goods and sailing away. The French had now intervened in Corsican affairs, and the exiled King was arrested and imprisoned at Gaeta. After this there comes a blank in his history, and it is not until some years later that he again turns up in London, importuning every one he meets with the story of his claims and of his wrongs. He gave up the hope of regaining his crown, and in 1743, he set off for the fourth time, full of high hopes, for his island kingdom. He obtained a passage from Leghorn in an English man-of-war, and on the 13th of January landed at Isola Rossa, and addressed the chief in his old grandiloquent style. But experience had at last made the Corsican wary, and the let Theodore see he had nothing more to hope from them. This was the last act in his dramatic career. He returned to London a weary and disappointed man, and for 12 years carried on a precarious existence, harassed by debts and difficulties, until at last he sank into the squalor and degradation of a debtor's prison. In 1755 the Act for the Relief of Insolent Debtors restored him his liberty, but he had now only a short time longer to live.

For some months more he was to be seen wandering about London, and at last would seem to have wandered back to the old prison, where, in December, 1755, the end of that exciting and weary life, down on it was not a royal ending. With his last sickness on him, one day called a chair for a ride, and having no money to pay the chairmen, he bade them take him to the Portuguese Ambassador's in South Audley-street. That Minister was not at home; perhaps was not there for the troublesome applicant, whose visit had usually the one aim and object. But then he had taken to an obscure abode, and was arranged that they should return to Corsica and obtain the consent of the people to make him king. "In return he engaged to procure them the protection of a Great Power to furnish them with stores, arms, and all sorts of supplies. He would not ask them to fulfil their part of the contract until he had given earnest, as it were, of his and had given to them a trifling sum. This singular arrangement was duly concluded, and the daring adventurer had then to think how he was to set about his scheme. Theodore did not long hesitate. After trying the Ministers of Spain and other Courts, he at last took the energetic step of sailing for Constantinople. The voyage was then a perilous one, but the adventurer did not want for courage. Even thirty years later the waters between Lecheria and the African coasts were swept by pirates, and the name of Barbary corsairs made the Lord of Achimleck's name before he could bring himself to embark. It was said that Theodore was captured and carried to Algiers, where he was imprisoned, and only released on payment of a thousand sequins. "How he obtained this money is not clear. He got to Constantinople, where he unfolded to the Sultan the following scheme:—He proposed, his son tells, "to render the Turk master of all Italy, to make the Island of Corsica serve as a warehouse to the Moors of Tunis and Algiers from where they might easily, and without any risk, make descents on the coasts of Geneva and Tuscany, while the Moors of Tripoli disembarked on those of Calabria, and the Turks in the March of Ancona. He showed the facility of that enterprise almost to a demagogue. He added that this conquest would open a way into Germany, that one might penetrate into Syria through France, and then set up the Ottoman standard before the gates of Vienna with more ease and success than it was done by the Vizier Kaimustapha. That they might then be joined by another Turkish army by way of Hungary and thus the House of Austria would be irreversibly lost." However, this tempting bait was not risen to with the enthusiasm. Theodore had hoped, and growing impatience at the delay he ventured to Acre, where he induced the Bey of Tunis to furnish him with a small vessel, stores, and arms. With public expectation thus prepared, one morning in March, 1756, the inhabitants of Algiers perceived a sail upon the horizon. A large vessel was seen slowly making for the little lagoon. Behind, two smaller craft were following. The news drew all to the beach. The soldiers clustered on shore in excitement. Now, indeed, the romance was going to begin, and here was the first chapter. Big eyes discovered

species by most botanists, but, as two such authorities as Griffith and Bonpland Clarke have doubted this, it may fairly be treated as an open question whether the ganjap plant should be considered a different species. The ganjap plant differs from the wild hemp in its woody, thick, straight stem, its bushy pyramidal habit, the crowded female flowers, and the presence of the viscid ganja, binding hair on the calyx and bracts. Mr. C. L. reports that:—"In its wild state the plant is common all over India, and grows to a height varying from five to ten feet, a bright, handsome, pyramidal plant, with rich green leaves, and small, greenish-white flowers. The so-called 'wild' hemp is not necessarily a wild plant, but in some places is cultivated for its leaves. The cultivated variety is a little more stunted, rarely rising above six feet, and more slender, delicate, and regularly pyramidal, assuming more the character of the *cypress*." The cultivated ganjap of Bengal is now grown to only a very small tract of country, within a circle having a radius of about 16 miles. In this small tract it occupies an area of only about 1,000 acres, and is distributed in small patches in about 250 villages. The number of persons occupied from year to year in the cultivation averages about 2,000, of whom the majority, or about seven-eighths, are of the Mahomedan persuasion. The cultivation is carried on with considerable skill, and according to traditional rules and precepts. Talcating the selection and preparation of the plot of ground as the initial process, and the harvesting of the crop as the final process, the cultivation may be said to extend over two months from the beginning of March to the end of February. The actual growth of the plant begins in the nursery bed in August, followed by transplantation in September, and it comes to maturity in February, or early in March. There is one peculiar and interesting feature in connection with the cultivation. At the end of November, when the plants are sufficiently advanced to show the indications of the sex, the village *panja* doctor, as he is called, examines all the plants, and carefully destroys all the males. The cultivators are under the belief that the female plants are destroyed and the males saved. But scientific examination proves that this is not the case. The male plants must all be destroyed; and only the female plants, uninfluenced by the presence of the males, produce the substance commercially and financially known as ganja. The average annual amount of the ganja crop is reported by Mr. Kerr to be about 7,000 hundred-weight, according to English weights. The manufacture is very simple. It consists chiefly in drying the plants, getting rid of the leaves, and part of the stalks, and compressing the smaller twigs and flowers into bundles, so that they may be conveniently tied together and packed up for exportation.

THE ENGLISH MASHER TYPE.
Lord Dupplin is perhaps the best specimen of the English master type. His tightly fitting coat, close buttoning, is cut very open before, and almost round. The short sleeves show much fist. The high Derby gloves with black seams, have only three little buttons, and are nearly concealed by the coat. At the right one has a glimpse of the emblazoned handkerchief, with its lace border. The suffused shirt front, had as sheet-iron, carries three little pearls of no value. The narrow necktie is worn low, so that the vast collar may appear more conspicuous. The trousers are more than tight; they are glued to his hubs. His variegated boots have uppers of embroidered silk. He carries a rimmed overglasses and the indispensable gardenia in his button-hole. His coat has a gold nob. His thick moustache is combed over his lips, and lifted at the corner.—*Times*.

OUGHT TO HAVE KNOWN.
" Didn't you predict a rise in Great Washita railway stock?" queried the customer of his broker. "Well, yes." "And I took your advice and bought all I could get, and have been cleaned out!" "Ah! very sorry, indeed. When I made the prediction did I say anything of the Spaniards and Great Bubble Road?" "No, sir." "The S. and G. R. road, you know, had made a great success for the first time, full of high hopes, for his island kingdom. He obtained a passage from Leghorn in an English man-of-war, and on the 13th of January landed at Isola Rossa, and addressed the chief in his old grandiloquent style. But experience had at last made the Corsican wary, and the let Theodore see he had nothing more to hope from them. This was the last act in his dramatic career. He returned to London a weary and disappointed man, and in 1743, he set off for the fourth time, full of high hopes, for his island kingdom. He obtained a passage from Leghorn in an English man-of-war, and on the 13th of January landed at Isola Rossa, and addressed the chief in his old grandiloquent style. But experience had at last made the Corsican wary, and the let Theodore see he had nothing more to hope from them. This was the last act in his dramatic career. He returned to London a weary and disappointed man, and for 12 years carried on a precarious existence, harassed by debts and difficulties, until at last he sank into the squalor and degradation of a debtor's prison. In 1755 the Act for the Relief of Insolent Debtors restored him his liberty, but he had now only a short time longer to live.

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DARING WAR-FEATS.
The Prussians were excellently served by spies, even in Paris, if we may accept as fact a wonderful story told by an English writer. This gentleman one day saw half a dozen Mobile Guards apparently firing at a stack of chimneys on the roof of a tall house. On closer examination he perceived a man in military uniform holding a blue flag, in one hand and a red flag in the other, and wearing in front of him a long apron painted a dull red, with thin white lines, so as to resemble the brickwork of this neighbouring chateau, between two of which he was crouched. Having been observed, waving his flags—of course as signal to the Germans without the walls—he was repeatedly rained at by the Mobiles, but was not once hit. In a little while he sid down the slate roof, and dropped into the balcony of the floor beneath, through the window of which he disappeared. The Mobiles at once entered the house—which was a large one, fully occupied—and searched it from top to bottom for upwards of an hour, without, however, discovering any traces of the Prussian spy who had thus dared to signal, in broad daylight, and from the populous quarter of Paris, to his comrades beyond the fortifications. Another story, illustrating the coolness and daring of Prussian officers, was told about the same time. Lieutenant Hoffman, of the 12th Company of the Royal Guards, was one day talking before the officers at the posts, upon which his regiment was quartered, in a laudable way. "I wish you would bring me a large Paris newspaper from one of the houses beyond the lines." When next the lieutenant was on duty, he went in advance of the sentries, and in the dusk slipped into a house within a few hundred yards of Fort Valerian. Here he found an Englishman at whom he leveled his revolver, and at the same time demanded the last Paris newspaper. It was produced, and the master of the house retreated the office to receive some wine in order that he (the master) might tell the countrymen that the fort had been made for the sake of drink. The Crown Prince doubtless valued his newspaper when he got it, and the courageous and spirited young officer was not likely to be overlooked. The second of these incidents was trifling in itself; but it showed the stuff of which Prussian officers were made.—*Cassell's Illustrated History of the Franco-German War*.

A CURIOUS PLANT.
An article in the *National Review* on the plant ganja, which is used as an intoxicating drug in India, it is stated that Dr. Chevres gives the particulars of several criminal trials, in which it was urged for the defense that ganja had excited the fury or nerve the hand of the murderer. He also mentions several cases of "running amuck," as it is called, where a man madly attacks and stabs every person he meets while he is in this state of frenzy; but some of these cases are attributed to the use of opium as well as ganja. He remarks:—"We have abundant evidence that makes us keep themselves almost constantly under the influence of ganja, the excuse being that this mode of intoxication abstracts the thoughts from the objects of sense, and assists their absorption into the Duty. The face of an habitual ganja smoker can scarcely beugnated. The expression of the countenance forcibly carries with it the idea that reason has been partially unseated." Mr. Charles Clarke, who lately held high office at Kew Gardens, recorded the following remarks when he was holding a Government appointment in Bengal:—"The whole country (about Rajahsthan) abounds, especially in waste spots round villages, with the wild hemp. Of this the males and females are equally numerous. The ganja plants is supposed to be a variety of this

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Reopened at Ceylon on the 7th Inst., 1884.

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